

MAY, 1945

The INTERNATIONAL TEAMSTER



This Was His Creed

Our progress must continue to be a steady and deliberate one—we cannot stand still, we cannot slip back. We must look forward to certain definite things in the near future. For example, the benefits of social security should be broadened and extended; unemployment insurance should cover a larger number of workers. Our old age pension system must be improved and extended; the amount of the pension should be increased, and, above all, these pensions must be given in a manner which will respect the dignity of the life of service and labor which our aged citizens have given to the nation.

It is my hope that soon the United States will have a national system under which no needy man or woman within our borders will lack a minimum old age pension which will provide adequate food, clothing and lodging to the end of the road—without having to go to the poorhouse to get it.

And I look forward to a system which, in addition to this bare minimum, will enable those who have faithfully toiled in any occupation, to build up additional security for their old age which will allow them to live in comfort and happiness.

—President Roosevelt, addressing International Convention of Teamsters in Washington, D. C., on September 11, 1940.

We Support the President!

THROUGH a strange and stunning act of fate, Harry S. Truman has become President of the United States. He replaces the human, lovable man who became the greatest champion labor ever had in public office; who did more for labor than all the other Presidents combined.

We will miss Franklin Delano Roosevelt. No one will ever fill the gap he left. Time will never dim the imprint he made on the heart of America and the affairs of the world. History will rank him as the first of our three greatest Presidents, ahead of even Washington and Lincoln.

We cannot accurately appraise all Roosevelt has done for the world. We are still standing in his shadow. His laugh is too recent in our ears.

President Truman faces an enormous task, merely in following President Roosevelt. His task assumes even greater enormity in the present state of the world, with the life work of President Roosevelt—world peace—still unfinished.

To do that job, President Truman needs the allegiance of every man and woman in America. He needs more unselfish loyalty than Roosevelt ever got from the men who hated him because of what he had done for us.

Labor must be bigger in this emergency than the men who are secretly rejoicing over Roosevelt's death.

For the future of our country and the world, we must strain every sinew to see that the administration of President Truman is a success.

This is not politics. It is simple, honest Americanism.

We were for Roosevelt, once, twice, thrice and all the time. But we were not Democrats in the ordinary meaning of the word. We were not affiliates of the Democratic party even though we supported Roosevelt and most of its candidates.

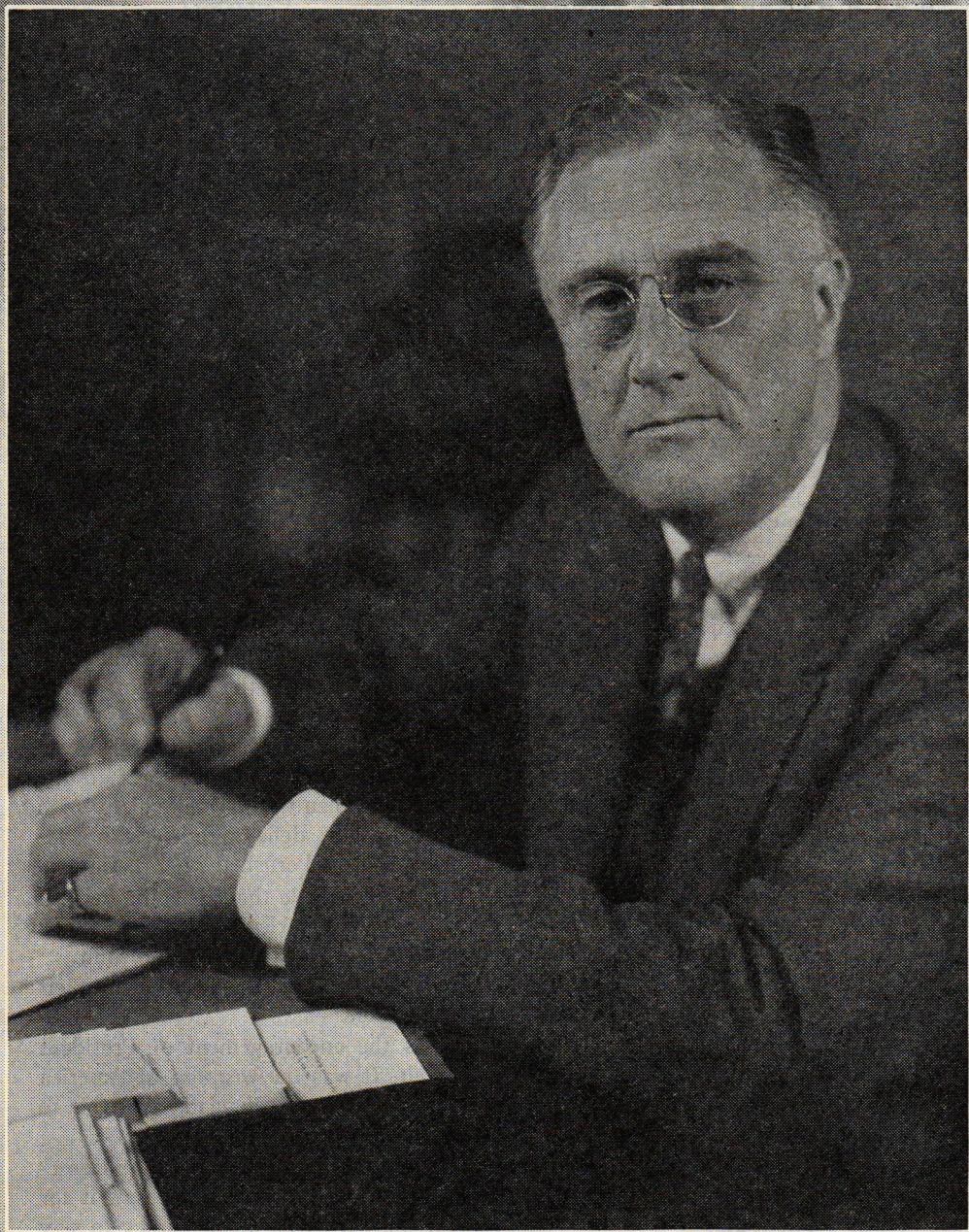
We are not committing ourselves to the candidacy of President Truman in 1948 when we pledge him our allegiance now. We do not know whether he will be a candidate for re-election.

We would have given the same loyal support to Gov. Dewey, had he been elected last November, even though we fought him without compromise in the campaign. We fought him honorably. We then believed and continued to believe Roosevelt was the best man for the Nation.

In this fateful hour of history the Teamsters' Union declares its unequivocal support of the President of the United States. The identity of that man is incidental. He is our President.

We are behind you, Mr. President!

HE SAVED THE WORLD!



*For Dan Tobin with the warm regards
of his old friend Franklin D. Roosevelt*

The INTERNATIONAL



TEAMSTER



Official Magazine

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS
CHAUFFEURS . . . WAREHOUSEMEN AND HELPERS

Vol. XLII

MAY, 1945

No. 6

Roosevelt Made World History

BY LESTER M. HUNT

Office of Publication
222 E. Michigan Street.....Indianapolis 4, Ind.

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Entered as second-class matter, February 23, 1906,
at the postoffice at Indianapolis, Ind., under the
Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage
provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 2, 1917,
authorized on July 8, 1918.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

Per Annum.....\$2.50 | Single Copies 25 Cents
(All Orders Payable in Advance)

Published Monthly

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ON THE preceding page we publish a picture autographed by President Roosevelt to his good friend, Dan Tobin, after the 1932 campaign.

We publish this picture under the caption—"He Saved the World."

We think that is a simple, truthful epitaph to this man who changed the course of history and moulded the world in a new pattern.

In saying that President Roosevelt saved the world, we mean no disrespect to the heroic Englishmen who, armed chiefly with their own valor, defied the German avalanche after it had crushed western Europe.

Nor do we belittle the savage bravery of the Russians who hurled back Hitler as they had thrown Napoleon back before him.

But what sustained those nations in their darkest hours?

It was the encouragement of President Roosevelt. It was the weapons of America that President Roosevelt made available to them.

Even before it started, President Roosevelt foresaw the war and he foresaw it for what it was—a barbaric conspiracy to slay civilization and rule the world by force.

He knew that if we lost that war we would lose our independence as a nation and our freedom as individuals. We would be

slaves of nations whose ferocity has appalled the world.

He knew no nation in the world could escape the tidal wave of blood.

And at about the time he sent his autographed picture to Mr. Tobin in appreciation of the help the Teamsters gave him in his first campaign, President Roosevelt began to prepare America for the crisis.

He began rebuilding the navy. He began strengthening the army. Step by step he went forward to the day when Roosevelt let us have it cold.

He told us the facts of international life. He told us our peace was in jeopardy by the mad dog nations of Europe and Asia—Italy, Germany and Japan.

Italy was then joyously slaughtering Ethiopians, Japan was killing Chinese and Germany was killing Jews.

Most Americans shrugged their shoulders—what did it matter as long as the blood did not splatter on them?

Roosevelt knew what it mattered. He knew the blood lust of the dictators would not be sated until they had slain all who stood in their path to conquest.

He said such nations must be quarantined to protect the rest of the world. From that moment on the fifth columns of the Germans, Italians and Japs broke into full cry.

They turned on Roosevelt with a fury that proved he was right when he warned us against them. They did everything possible to prejudice the people against Roosevelt. They broadcast falsehoods through the columns of great newspapers and out of the

mouths of congressmen and United States senators. They screamed with hysteria that Roosevelt was taking the nation into war every time he asked for more protection for this country.

Finally, 15 months before Pearl Harbor, Roosevelt got through a conscription act for the first time in American history, in time of peace.

"Regimentation! Dictatorship!" shrieked his enemies; the fifth columnists and the simpletons who thought we could avoid war by being unprepared, like China and Ethiopia.

Finally, when Hitler did strike, we were more nearly prepared for war than we have ever been. Thanks to Roosevelt, we had enough men and enough ships to delay the enemy until we were ready to "hit him, and hit him again."

From then on, the war moved irresistibly in our favor.

What would have happened had it not been for Roosevelt? England and Russia might have fallen. We would then have had to face Germany and Japan alone and unprepared, with the armaments and resources of the world in their possession.

We might have been unable to stop them. In that event, we would have been enslaved like the other nations the Germans and the Japs conquered.

We think Roosevelt saved the world as he saved this country from revolution when he took office in the depths of the depression.

Our generation had a rendezvous with destiny. And destiny gave us Roosevelt.

Tobin Sponsors Dinner for Justice Black

President Tobin was one of the sponsors of the dinner given Supreme Court Justice Hugo L. Black in Washington, D. C., last month. The occasion was the presentation to Justice Black of the Thomas Jefferson Award by the Southern Conference of Human Welfare.

It signified that Justice Black had contributed more to human rights during 1944

than any other American. Senator Alben W. Barkley of Kentucky acted as toastmaster and Justice Black gave the principal address of the evening.

"He said everything a great liberal should have said," commented President Tobin afterward. The Teamster president was seated at the head table alongside Justice William O. Douglas.

Roosevelt Was Teamsters' Friend

Tobin Recalls Long Association with President

BY DANIEL J. TOBIN

I HAVE recently returned from Washington, where I attended the funeral services for President Roosevelt in the East Room of the White House, at 4 P. M. Saturday, April 14, 1945.

I placed my hand on the casket that held his worn body and the brain now "stilled" that electrified the world.

To me it was one of the depressing experiences of my life. I not only admired Franklin D. Roosevelt from a personal standpoint because of his humility and his desire to serve his fellow men, but I was somewhat alarmed and disturbed at what would happen to our country and to the whole world because of his death.

I was travelling from Indianapolis to Washington to attend the festivities in connection with the celebration of Thomas Jefferson's birthday, which were to be held in the Mayflower Hotel on the night of April 13, when I received the news, near Columbus, Ohio, of the death of the President.

At first I could not believe that this could have happened, that the Almighty God, who has control over the affairs of men, would in His judgment and in His goodness and understanding, take away from the world at this time this great man who was so much needed.

But as we got into Pittsburgh the news was confirmed. Try to understand my feelings, my vain attempts to sleep, rolling from side to side in a rather rough railroad bed, thinking of all my personal and official experiences with this great man.

When I got to Washington I called the leaders in charge of the dinner and made appointments to meet them in the Mayflower Hotel for the purpose of discussing procedure. It was the unanimous opinion

that all dinners and celebrations for Jefferson's birthday should be called off. Governors and public men from all over the nation, who were interested in the last election, were present at both the Mayflower and Statler and other hotels to participate in the festivities.

A look of sorrow and distress, which was not artificial, could be seen on the faces of all the notable characters with whom I came in contact during that day, Friday, April 13. No one seemed to know which way we were to turn.

But if Divine Providence has decided to call President Roosevelt to his resting place and to his reward, the faith of our fathers and our belief in the justice of God must assure us that our nation and the world will be cared for and that decent human relations and human freedom will not be driven from the earth; that other men will be endowed with the confidence and the inspiration to lead the way. Other men will carry to victory the banner of freedom and justice that has fallen from his hands and our country will hold its place among the nations of the earth.

To the Teamsters especially, above any other labor organization, Franklin D. Roosevelt was their idol; and he reciprocated as much as it was possible for him to do so, understanding the dignity of his office and knowing full well that he was the President of all the people. How can we forget his appearance before our convention in September 1940 in Constitution Hall, Washington, D. C., the first and only labor convention that he had attended and addressed personally during the eight years he had been President.

President Tobin introduced him to the convention as follows:

Tobin Introduces Roosevelt to Teamsters

"Fellow delegates, visitors and invited guests to this memorable convention of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters:

"You are meeting in the capital of our nation, in perhaps the most dangerous and crucial period in the history of our country or in the history of the world. The civilization and freedom which our ancestors fought for and suffered for, in order to preserve, is at this particular time battling for its continuance—or perhaps I should say for its very existence.

"Strong and powerful organizations of labor that flourished successfully a few years ago have been destroyed in many countries throughout the world, and their leadership eliminated.

"You have come here from every section of the country, and it will be your privilege in a few moments to listen to the man whom I believe stands forth as the greatest influence in this world of today for the continued

preservation of that liberty and freedom which we, as Americans, presently enjoy.

"In all my experience with leadership in public or political life, I know of no individual who has so consistently and sincerely, and at great sacrifice, fought for the betterment of the masses of the people, the working classes of the nation. During all his public life he has consistently espoused the battle for the rights and freedom and for a better day for those who give all and receive little.

"I rejoice, as your representative, to have this privilege of introducing this great world leader, this human, God-fearing emancipator of the toilers, who in recent years has insisted in striking from the bodies and souls of the workers the shackles which had strangled them and deprived them of their rights and liberties for years past. I present to you the President of the United States, Franklin Delano Roosevelt."

President Traces Progress of Organized Labor

You who happen to be still with us will remember his expression, his words, the warmth with which he addressed you on that evening from that historic building in Washington. You must remember when he made the following remarks:

"Yours is now one of the great international labor unions of America. You can remember, however, other days—days when labor unions were considered almost un-American by some individuals in our land. You can remember when it was rare indeed for an employer even to consider collective bargaining with his workers; when it was the common practice to discharge any worker who joined a union.

"You can remember when employers sought to meet threatened strikes by demanding that their government—federal or state—call out armed troops.

"You can remember when many large employers resorted to the un-American

practice—still unfortunately followed in some sections of the country—of hiring labor spies and setting up private arsenals to ferret out members of a union.

"The cause of labor has traveled forward since those days, over a road beset with difficulties, both from within its membership and from without. Your own organization is an outstanding example of the progress which has been made. By 1933 your membership had dropped to 70,000. Within the last seven years you have grown to a membership of 500,000.

"In those same seven years organized labor as a whole has become stronger in membership, in influence, and in its capacity to serve the interests of the laboring man and woman and of society in general, than at any other time in our history.

"Much of this progress has been due to the one thing which this administration,

from the very beginning, has insisted upon—the assurance to labor of the untrammelled right to organize and to bargain collectively with their employers. That principle has now become firmly imbedded in the law of the land; it must remain as the foundation of industrial relations for all times.

“The principle has the support today not only of organized labor as a whole, but also of hundreds of thousands of decent, practical, forward-looking employers. A decade ago a minority of employers were willing to accept the principle of collective bargaining; today the majority of employers gladly adopt it.

“And with that foundation, the last seven years have seen a series of laws enacted to give to labor a fair share of the good life to which free men and women in a free nation are entitled as a matter of right.

“Fair minimum wages are being established for workers in industry; decent maximum hours and days of labor have been set, to bring about an American standard of living and recreation; child labor has been outlawed in practically all factories; a system of employment exchanges has been created; machinery has been set up and strengthened and successfully used for the mediation of labor disputes. Over them all has been created a shelter of social security—a foundation upon which is being built protection from the hazards of old age and unemployment.

“This progress of the last seven years has been difficult. It has been beset by obstruction and by bitter propaganda from certain minority groups in the community who had been accustomed for too many years to the exploitation of the great mass of people who worked for them.

“It was the same type of opposition to which I had become accustomed during my entire public career, dating back to my first election to the Senate of the State of New York 30 years ago this autumn, continuing through my service for nearly eight years as assistant secretary of the navy, and my

service during four years as governor of the largest labor employing state in the Union.

“You will remember that kind of opposition in the campaign of four years ago when certain employers, politicians and newspapers—all of whom are now active in this campaign—in an effort to mislead and intimidate labor, went to the extent of putting untrue electioneering notices in pay envelopes in order to smash the new Social Security Act and force its repeal by electing its enemies.

“That kind of opposition comes only too often from those who regularly for three years and eight months block labor’s welfare, and then for four months loudly proclaim that they are labor’s true friends—from those who love the laboring man in November but forget him in January.

“In spite of that opposition the vast majority of our small business men have now become convinced that the gains of labor are the gains of the entire interdependent community, and that the welfare of labor is indispensable to the welfare of all. They know now that their best customer is a satisfied, adequately paid worker with a feeling of security against unemployment and poverty in his old age.

“We are still, however, quite distant from the objective which we seek—the security and the high standard of living for every man, woman and child which the resources and man-power of America make possible.

“Our advance has been accomplished with patience and deliberation. That is the democratic way; that is the road which leads to lasting results. Here in America we have kept our feet on the ground; our progress has been steady and sure; we have not been misled by illusory promises.

“At times, internal obstacles to the growth of labor unions have come in those rare instances where the occasional scoundrel has appeared in position of leadership. Labor unions are not the only organizations which have to suffer innocently for the

crimes and misdeeds of one or two of their selfish and guilty members. The rule applies to all organizations, to all trades and professions alike.

"I cannot add to the terms of condemnation which your president, my old friend Dan Tobin, included in his report to your convention in which he said:

"... 'It is indeed pitiful and heart-breaking and seriously depressing to find that amongst our enormous membership, composed of clean men, fathers of families, Americans of the purest type—to find amongst this membership some creatures so bereft of decency and honor as to bring disgrace upon the International Union.'

"Labor knows that there is no room in the labor movement for the racketeer or the strong-arm man. Government is determined to help labor unions clean their house of those few persons who have betrayed them.

Teamster Ovation Amazed President Roosevelt

From that convention, he afterwards advised me, he was given inspiration and a feeling of determination to win in that very, very serious campaign, because he was opposed by one of the strongest men in the Republican party, Mr. Willkie, and because he had the opposition of the entire laboring forces of the nation.

I had been appointed by him some months before as his administrative assistant in the White House. For almost four months I was in touch with him daily and I only resigned in order to take charge again, on his special request, of the labor division of the National Democratic Committee.

He loved the Teamsters. He said they were missionaries in any campaign, as they had the courage of their convictions and were not afraid to express them wherever they went, from door to door or from town to town.

He said, "Mr. Tobin, by your pledge

"In this great crisis has come proof that organized labor, as well as all other groups of our citizens, is aware of its own responsibilities. I have called on representatives of labor to serve, and have placed them in responsible positions to take part in the defense work of their government. From the very start, representatives of labor, including your own distinguished president, have shared in formulating and administering the program.

"I am particularly glad to be able to say that the AFL, the CIO and the Railroad Brotherhoods are all loyally cooperating in this effort with the National Defense Commission and with the army and navy. This cooperation in the task of national defense will, I hope, encourage closer and more friendly relations between these great labor organizations.

"I know that America will never be disappointed in its expectation that labor will always continue to do its share of the job we now face, patriotically and unselfishly."

here in this hall tonight you have given me, not the backing of those eighteen hundred delegates, but you have turned loose, because of your pledge of helpfulness, your nearly 600,000 members and their families to be my direct sponsors during the campaign."

After he had finished his address, and with the delegation in an uproar, I walked with him to the back entrance of the hall where he whispered to me, "I shall never forget this reception. It has put life and encouragement into me and into the campaign. I have had many receptions but none more warm or sincere than this. How did it come about? Did those men rehearse this proceeding?"

I answered, "No, Mr. President, but they understood the depth and meaning of each of your statements and their applause was as natural as the rising or setting of the sun."

He could remember afterwards many of the men he met in the convention. He named to me personally, in later conversations, many of the members of our board and our organizers.

Some people are cruel and brutal enough to say, "Well, that was the politician in him."

That's a lie. He was the most human and most understanding and sincere individual that I have ever met in public life, and I have known them all for many, many years. Many of them I have known intimately, and most of them in public life are politicians who use you when they need you and forget you and your union when the election is over.

With the great split in labor it was difficult for him to take sides, but he was not afraid to do so when the occasion arose, and he always believed the other side would understand him, as they did.

When the war broke out and when many members of labor unions did not fully understand the seriousness of the situation that confronted the nation; when the cost of living was going up, men were working long hours and were tired and were kicking over the traces, he called me to the White House one day in July, 1942, and said to me:

"I want you to go to England and find out what they are doing in that country to stop strikes; and when you come back I want you to tell the people of the nation, especially the toilers, what you have found out."

Right there and then, at his desk, in his own handwriting, he wrote the letter reproduced on the right, asking me to go to England as his special representative.

He gave me letters to the prime minister of England. He cabled the American ambassador, John Winant, to meet me. He gave me letters to outstanding business men and a personal letter of introduction to Lord Beaverbrook.

When I came back from England I made my report in a thirty-minute nation-wide radio broadcast which was paid for by the

International Union. I explained the situation to the workers of the nation.

That's all history now, but it proves again that he had confidence in the judgment and leadership of the Teamsters' Union.

I would not have risked my life at that particular time when I was so much needed at home, for any other man except Franklin D. Roosevelt, because travelling by air across the ocean was not as easy as it is now, nor was it as safe, as we experienced on our return some things that have not yet been written and perhaps will never be written.

A man's money or his life is a small, infinitesimal offering when it was offered to serve this great man and the world, which was then in danger. When I looked at him, crippled but smiling, I felt how small I was, and I always left with the hope that God would help me to do more and more.

And then we go along until we come to 1944, with our nation and the world still almost in the jaws of the serpents of tyranny, the enemies of freedom and justice, Hitler and Hirohito.

There was some general idea that Franklin D. Roosevelt would not again be a candidate for the Presidency. He had broken all precedents by being elected to a third term. But who was there to take his place and who was needed more in the darkest hour that confronted the world?

At that time an editorial appeared in the Teamsters' magazine which said that even if he had to be drafted—which he would be—he was the only man in any party who could lead the nation to safety, and the only man in the Democratic party who could be elected in November, 1944; and that he himself could not refuse to run even though it meant to him at that time, his very life, which it did.

The editorial went on to say that if some other man from the opposite party were elected, President Roosevelt would have lost his influence for peace at the crucial point of the war.

A Mission for Roosevelt

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Dear Sam

July 23

Please go to England
for me
and come back a T.O. The
American workers what
British labor is doing to
magnificently to help
win the war
as ever
Franklin D. Roosevelt

Don Rubin

The national Democratic convention took place in Chicago last summer and the writer of this article was a delegate-at-large from Indiana and was placed as a member of the committee on platform, and was asked by

the leaders—undoubtedly the word coming from the White House—to make the first seconding speech for the nomination of Franklin D. Roosevelt. Following are the words of Delegate Tobin:

Tobin Seconds Nomination for 4th Term

"Mr. Chairman and delegates to this important, historic convention of the Democratic party of our country:

"I am indeed privileged as a delegate representing the State of Indiana and as an International labor official of many years of service—I repeat, I feel privileged and grateful beyond expression to have an opportunity to second the nomination of the man whose name has just been presented to you.

"There never was a time in the history of the world when we so sorely needed a leader of understanding and experience, whose courage, statesmanship and sincerity have never been doubted by the masses of the people of the nation, a leader such as this man who has been so trusted, and who still has the confidence, respect and admiration of the masses of the toilers of our country, both organized and unorganized.

"In this dangerous period in the history of our nation, when the whole world is on fire and when many countries are being almost destroyed, and when the freedom and future civilization of our people are endangered, we are especially fortunate to have a man at the head of our government who understands and has had the experience which enables him to meet the awful, serious problems now confronting the world—one who is trained, experienced and possessed of the qualities of statesmanship and leadership so necessary to finish the conflict into which our country was forced, and to bring about understandings and

agreements that will prevent in the future the shedding of the blood of the myriads yet unborn.

"This man has had to face more dangerous problems and responsibilities, and more serious crises, during the years of his administration, than any other President has encountered since the days of Lincoln.

"When he entered into office he found the people of our country, especially the working classes, faced with a condition of discouragement bordering on despair. He has extricated our people from the quagmire of lost hope and brought into the homes of the toilers of the nation more sunshine, contentment and happiness than had ever before obtained.

"The millions of men wearing the uniform of our beloved country, on land, on sea and in the air, and the millions of toilers working in the mines and mills, in the fields and in the factories, will be happy with your selection and will rejoice at your action in this nomination.

"Fully confident of his election in November, I believe Americans everywhere will go forth tomorrow and the days that follow tomorrow, in their employments and on the battlefields throughout the world, with renewed determination to bring victory and lasting peace to our country, and to a distressed, war-torn and wounded world, some measure of contentment and peace.

"Mr. Chairman, I second the nomination for the Presidency of the United States of Franklin Delano Roosevelt."

Roosevelt Again Asked Aid of Teamsters

At that time we had about 6,000,000 of our young men in the service of the United States. Now we have 10,000,000, and

undoubtedly 1,500,000 women. President Roosevelt again called me to the White House and asked me if I would, once more,

for his sake and because of the experiences we had together, take over the job which I had held for the three previous elections, namely, the chairmanship of the labor division in the national Democratic headquarters in the Biltmore Hotel in New York.

In vain I refused by explaining to him that I would be of greater help as a free agent out on the road, pleading with other men of labor and especially leading the members of the Teamsters' unions by personal appearances before them throughout the large cities of our country from coast to coast.

He answered, "That's very fine and perhaps you are right, but I still plead with you to take over."

He said that Bob Hannegan, the national chairman, had stated to him that "he needs you and needs you badly because of your past experiences and because you are the one man who can work with all groups in the labor field, and we never needed political unity of action from the masses of the toilers as we do now."

I said he was exaggerating because he was endeavoring to say nice things to me, but he was insistent. I answered that I was the only man who had openly participated in the national headquarters in 1932, 1936 and 1940 who was still connected actively with his campaigns and I thought the task was more than I should be asked to handle. But it was no use.

I called to his attention that labor was being strangled by the laws that had been recently enacted, especially the Smith-Connally law which prohibited labor organizations from contributing directly one dollar towards the campaign. He said, "That's all the more reason why I am requesting you to go down there and take hold."

Our general executive board, at its meeting in August, 1944, had endorsed Roosevelt and Truman. We had many perplexing matters confronting the national organization resulting from the shortage of tires,

the cutting down of gasoline, and the new laws and rules instituted by the Office of Defense Transportation, and it became necessary for the board to call a conference of the representatives of all our unions some time in September.

I suggested to the President that I was a little superstitious and I believed that, as he had such great success in opening his campaign at the Teamsters' convention in 1940, that the same good luck would prevail if he could find the time to address this gathering of our representatives at the Statler Hotel on September 23.

He said he was going to Quebec to meet Prime Minister Churchill but that date, September 23, or a day or two before would suit him fine, "and," he added, "no matter what happens, I will be there."

No one will ever forget that memorable evening. For thirty minutes before coming to the banquet hall he was our guest, with a few others, including Henry Kaiser and the late General Watson, in my private rooms in the hotel. He was never so happy or so cheerful as he was on that evening.

From out of that gathering, he advised me, he took heart and courage and inspiration. For the first time in many weeks he ate every part of the meal that was placed before him. He laughed and enjoyed himself during the entire evening.

We had some discussion before that evening as to the introduction which I was to make. He insisted that I make a ten-minute address. I said to him, after consulting with many others, "That's out of the question. We have only thirty minutes on the air (actually we used 59 minutes) and the world is waiting for the sunshine and you. They do not want to hear me. They want to hear the greatest man in the world, whose campaign is opening this evening."

In his private office in the White House we argued this point for 15 or 20 minutes, and finally we compromised and I was to make a six-minute address. The following were my remarks on that evening:

Tobin's Introduction at Statler Banquet

"It seems as though an Unseen Power has always given us able leaders capable of dealing with problems that for a time seemed possible of destroying all the advancements brought about over the centuries by men who have given their all so that justice, freedom and liberty might prevail. There has never been leadership in the last five centuries that has had the problems and the dangers facing civilization such as the world is now confronted with.

"When the history of this great world struggle is written by unprejudiced men, when the facts are laid bare by those who are not blinded by ambition or the craving for more wealth—then, and not until then, will this leadership be clearly understood and the dangerous problems which in recent years, and now, confront the world, be made known and fully realized.

"Tonight we have with us one of those great world leaders whom destiny has educated and trained so that our country might have leadership of courage, experience and real statesmanship, and that under his guidance and direction the victories and the freedoms won by the shedding of the blood of the innumerable patriots who have gone before us might be preserved, protected, continued and improved.

"Tonight on every battlefield of the world, on the seas and in the air, your sons and his sons are fighting and offering their lives to the end that civilization may continue to advance and the blessings that we enjoy will not be set back, and that we may bring to the suffering peoples of other countries that freedom and that liberty to which they are justly entitled and which we intend shall be theirs.

"The awful picture of idleness, discouragement and stagnation confronting our nation in March, 1933, is sometimes forgotten by the millions of workers who today are enjoying, even in wartime, the best conditions and earnings ever enjoyed by the toil-

ers at any time in the history of civilization, and in this respect our country leads all other countries.

"The membership of organized labor has risen in recent years from three million to over twelve million. Regardless of the statements made by the candidates of monopolies and labor haters, who have had very little experience, the millions of unorganized workers have also substantially improved and advanced, insofar as better hours and better wages are concerned.

"Let me remind you of the Minimum Wage and Hour Law, which brought to the toilers of the mills and factories, who had no protection nor organization, shorter hours and better wages.

"Lest we forget—do you men of labor remember the closing of the banks of the nation in March, 1933, when over 40 per cent of those financial institutions were on the verge of bankruptcy? Have you forgotten that today, due to the legislation enacted by this progressive leader of our nation, your savings are now protected and this legislation guarantees that you cannot be cheated and robbed by shady financiers who gambled with the few hard-earned dollars which you entrusted to them?

"Who, then, is it that ventures to say we must have a change in leadership in order to protect the toilers of the nation? I'll tell you who they are. A band of avaricious manipulators of wealth who would endanger and sacrifice the very liberties that we are fighting for in order to satiate their thirst for power and greater wealth.

"Look over the aggregation that believes that, at this serious time, when we are driving our enemies to surrender and to suicide, we should displace the head of our government and substitute one who lacks almost all the qualities and training needed for important, serious world leadership. Every one of them has been opposed to the progress of the toilers. They are the same

outfit that has opposed every step forward that we have endeavored to make in the years past to emancipate the workers.

"Your safety and my safety and the safety and freedom of the country and the world are now in danger. We must not gamble with the liberties of the human family.

"Therefore, I impress upon you the greater need to beware of false prophets who come in the clothing of sheep but who in reality may prove to be dangerous experiments. Keep before your eyes from now until next November the 11 million men wearing the uniforms of our country, many of whom have been disfranchised by the opponents of our country's great leader.

"They are watching you and calmly awaiting your decision as to whether or not you will prove loyal to them. They have been faithful and loyal to you on the battle-

field. They are watching you as to whether or not you will support the man who is so gloriously leading them and you on to victory. You and I will have to answer to them and to future generations and prove to them that we are not guilty of the awful crime of ingratitude. I know that the men and women of labor, organized and unorganized, will not prove false to our fighting forces, living or dead.

"As you have done in the past, you will stand shoulder to shoulder and face to face supporting that leader of our nation who is daily tortured by willful misrepresentation; that world leader who would gladly give all that he has, even his life, if called upon, so that other men might live in peace and freedom.

"Gentlemen, I present to you the President of the United States."

"Well, Here We Are Together Again"

And then the President, overjoyed and enthused beyond description and looking into the faces of twelve hundred of our representatives, all that the banquet hall could hold—with no Senator or Congressman or cabinet members present, as we had no room for them—made his memorable address opening the campaign. Following are some of the statements he made on that evening:

"Well, here we are together again—after four years—and what years they have been! I am actually four years older—which seems to annoy some people. In fact, millions of us are more than eleven years older than when we started in to clear up the mess that was dumped in our laps in 1933.

"We all know certain people who make it a practice to depreciate the accomplishments of labor—who even attack labor as unpatriotic. They keep this up usually for three years and six months. But then, for some strange reason, they change their tune—every four years—just before election day. When votes are at stake, they suddenly discover that they really love labor,

and are eager to protect it from its old friends.

"I got quite a laugh, for example—and I am sure that you did—when I read this plank in the Republican platform adopted at their national convention in Chicago last July:

"The Republican party accepts the purposes of the National Labor Relations Act, the Wage and Hour Act, the Social Security Act and all other Federal statutes designed to promote and protect the welfare of American working men and women, and we promise a fair and just administration of these laws."

"Many of the Republican leaders and congressmen and candidates who shouted enthusiastic approval of that plank in that convention hall would not even recognize these progressive laws if they met them in broad daylight. Indeed, they have personally spent years of effort and energy—and much money—in fighting every one of those laws in the Congress, in the press, and in the courts, ever since this administration began to advocate them and enact them into

legislation. That is a fair example of their insincerity and of their inconsistency.

"The whole purpose of Republican oratory these days seems to be to switch labels. The object is to persuade the American people that the Democratic party was responsible for the 1929 crash and depression, and that the Republican party was responsible for all social progress under the New Deal.

"Imitation may be the sincerest form of flattery—but I am afraid that in this case it is the most obvious common or garden variety of fraud.

"There are enlightened, liberal elements in the Republican party, and they have fought hard and honorably to bring the party up to date and to get it in step with the forward march of American progress. But these liberal elements were not able to drive the Old Guard Republicans from their entrenched positions.

"Can the Old Guard pass itself off as the New Deal?

"I think not.

"We have all seen many marvelous stunts in the circus, but no performing elephant could turn a handspring without falling flat on his back.

"I need not recount to you the centuries of history which have been crowded into these four years since I saw you last.

"There were some—in the Congress and out—who raised their voices against our preparations for defense—before and after 1939—as hysterical war mongering, who cried out against our help to the Allies as provocative and dangerous.

"We remember the voices. They would like to have us forget them now. But in 1940 and 1941 they were loud voices. Happily they were a minority and—fortunately for ourselves and for the world—they could not stop America.

"There are some politicians who kept their heads buried deep in the sand while the storms of Europe and Asia were headed our way, who said

that the lend-lease bill 'would bring an end to free government in the United States,' and who said 'only hysteria entertains the idea that Germany, Italy or Japan contemplate war upon us.' These very men are now asking the American people to intrust to them the conduct of our foreign policy and our military policy.

"What the Republican leaders are now saying in effect is this: 'Oh, just forget what we used to say, we have changed our minds now—we have been reading the public opinion polls about these things, and we now know what the American people want. Don't leave the task of making the peace to those old men who first urged it, and who have already laid the foundations for it, and who have had to fight all of us inch by inch during the last five years to do it—just turn it all over to us. We'll do it so skillfully that we won't lose a single isolationist vote or a single isolationist campaign contribution.'

"There is one thing I am too old for—I cannot talk out of both sides of my mouth at the same time.

"When I addressed you four years ago, I said: 'I know that America will never be disappointed in its expectation that labor will always continue to do its share of the job we now face, and do it patriotically and effectively and unselfishly.'

"Today we know that America has not been disappointed. In his order of the day when the allied armies first landed in Normandy, General Eisenhower said: 'Our home fronts have given us overwhelming superiority in weapons and munitions of war.'

"I know that there are those labor baiters among the opposition who, instead of calling attention to the achievements of labor in this war, prefer to pick on the occasional strikes which have occurred—strikes which have been condemned by every responsible national labor leader—every national

leader except one. And that one labor leader, incidentally, is certainly not among my supporters.

"Labor baiters forget that, at our peak, American labor and management have turned out airplanes at the rate of 109,000 per year; tanks, 57,000 per year; combat vessels, 573 per year; landing vessels, 31,000 per year; cargo ships, 19 million tons per year; and small arms ammunition, 23 billion rounds per year.

"But a strike is news, and generally appears in shrieking headlines—and, of course, they say labor is always to blame. The fact is that, since Pearl Harbor, only one-tenth of one per cent of man-hours have been lost by strikes.

"But even those candidates who burst out in election-year affection for social legislation and for labor in general still think you ought to be good boys and stay out of politics. And above all, they hate to see any working man or woman contribute a dollar bill to any wicked political party. Of course, it is all right for large financiers and industrialists and monopolists to contribute tens of thousands of dollars—but their solicitude for that dollar which the men and women in the ranks of labor contribute is always very touching.

"Words come easily, but they do not change the record. You are old enough to remember what things were like for labor in 1932.

"You remember the closed banks and the breadlines and the starvation wages; the foreclosures of homes and farms, and the bankruptcies of business; the 'Hoovervilles,' and the young men and women of the nation facing a hopeless, jobless future; the closed factories and mines and mills; the ruined and abandoned farms; the stalled railroads and the empty docks; *the blank despair of a whole nation*—and the utter impotence of our federal government.

"You remember the long, hard road, with

its gains and its setbacks, which we have traveled together since those days.

"Perhaps the most ridiculous of these campaign falsifications is the one that this administration failed to prepare for the war which was coming.

"I doubt whether even Goebbels would have tried that one. For even he would never have dared hope that the voters of America had already forgotten that many of the Republican leaders in the Congress and outside the Congress tried to thwart and block nearly every attempt which this administration made to warn our people and to arm this nation.

"Some of them called our 50,000 airplane program fantastic.

"Many of those very same leaders who fought every defense measure we proposed are still in control of the Republican Party, were in control of its national convention in Chicago, and would be in control of the machinery of the Congress and of the Republican party in the event of a Republican victory this fall.

"The people of this country know the past too well to be deceived into forgetting. Too much is at stake to forget. There are tasks ahead of us which we must now complete with the same will and skill and intelligence and devotion which have already led us so far on the road to victory.

"There is the task of finishing victoriously this most terrible of all wars as speedily as possible and with the least cost in lives.

"There is the task of setting up international machinery to assure that the peace, once established, will not again be broken.

"And there is the task which we face here at home—the task of reconverting our economy from the purposes of war to the purposes of peace.

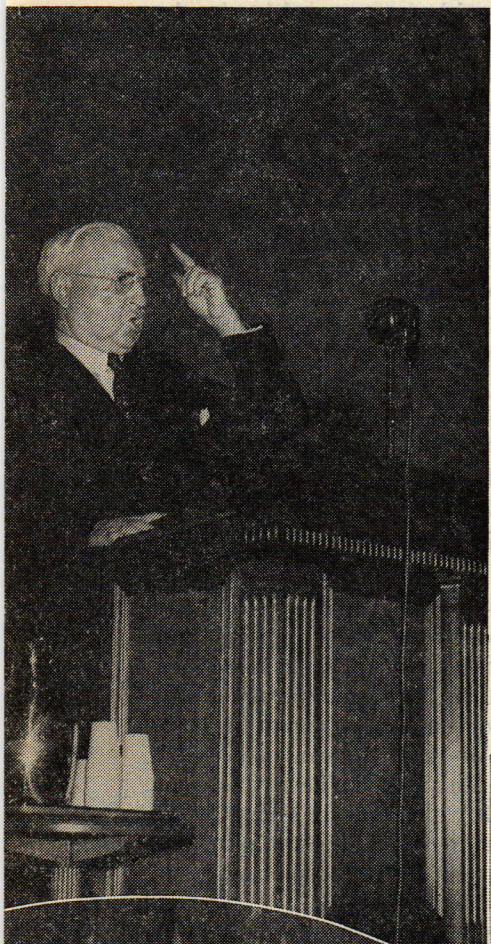
"These peace-building tasks were faced once before, nearly a generation ago. They were botched by a Republican administration. That must not happen this time. We will not let it happen this time.

(Continued on Page 18)

A Meeting To



Now Immortal



Here are scenes at the historic meeting of Teamsters in Washington, D. C., on September 23, when President Roosevelt opened his fourth-term campaign before the Teamsters, as he had his third-term campaign.

At the left is President Tobin addressing a convention of Teamster delegates from all parts of the country on the afternoon of the banquet. The other pictures show various views of President Roosevelt and the head table.

With the exception of Henry Kaiser, miracle ship builder, every man at the head table was a Teamster official or a national AFL leader. Kaiser sat beside President William Green, who was on President Roosevelt's right.

The President was in splendid form that night. His wit and vigor threw the Republicans off balance and started the landslide of Nov. 7.



"Fortunately, we do not begin from scratch. Much has been done. Much more is under way.

"The fruits of victory this time will not be apples to be sold on street corners.

"Many months ago, this administration set up the necessary machinery for an orderly peacetime demobilization. The Congress has now passed legislation continuing the agencies needed for demobilization—with additional powers to carry out their functions.

"I know that the American people—business and labor and agriculture—have the same will to do for peace what they have done for war. And I know that they can sustain a national income which will assure full production and full employment under our democratic system of private enterprise, with government encouragement and aid whenever and wherever it is necessary.

"The keynote of all that we propose to do in reconversion can be found in the one word—'jobs.'

"We shall lease or dispose of our government-owned plants and facilities and our surplus war property and land, on the basis of how they can best be operated by private enterprise to give jobs to the greatest number.

"We shall follow a wage policy which will sustain the purchasing power of labor—for that means more production and more jobs.

"The present policies on wages and prices were conceived to serve the needs of the great masses of the people. They stopped inflation. They kept prices on a stable level. Through the demobilization period, policies will be

carried out with the same objective in mind—to serve the needs of the great masses of the people.

"This is not the time in which men can be forgotten as they were in the Republican catastrophe which we inherited. The returning soldiers, the workers by their machines, the farmers in the field, the miners, the men and women in offices and shops, do not intend to be forgotten.

"They know they are not surplus. Because they know that they are America.

"We must set targets and objectives for the future which will seem impossible to those who live in and are weighted down by the dead past.

"We are even now organizing the logistics of the peace just as Marshall, King, Arnold, MacArthur, Eisenhower and Nimitz are organizing the logistics of this war.

"The victory of the American people and their Allies in this war will be far more than a victory against Fascism and reaction and the dead hand of despotism and of the past. The victory of the American people and their Allies in this war will be a victory for democracy. It will constitute such an affirmation of the strength and power and vitality of government by the people as history has never before witnessed.

"With that affirmation of the vitality of democratic government behind us, that demonstration of its resilience and its capacity for decision and for action—with that knowledge of our own strength and power—we move forward with God's help to the greatest epoch of free achievement by free men the world has ever known or imagined possible."

Teamsters Raised \$150,000 for Campaign

Well, our readers know what that campaign was. Our members, led by their officers in every city, town and village in the United States north of the Mason and Dixon line, and in many instances below there, went to work. And we did the job.

During the awful, strenuous, biting, filthy campaign carried on by the opponents of Mr. Roosevelt, we solicited individual subscriptions, which we obtained from officers and members, running very close to \$150,000.

The general president of your organization addressed the nation over the air and the International Union paid for the address. We observed the law in every way, and in several states—Washington, California, Oregon, New York, Massachusetts, Illinois, Ohio and many others—our unions were the backbone of the Democratic campaign.

Our business agents and representatives worked night and day, generously supplied the funds locally, and were rewarded by victory once more, electing to office for the fourth time the man whom we believed was destined by God to lead the world to safety.

During all those campaigns in all parts of the country there was never any dispute or misunderstanding between the trade unionists and their friends who belonged to other organizations, and the chairman of the labor division of the Democratic national committee.

He always remembered that we all had one thing in common; that there was no room for disagreements; that our one object was to return to office the President of our country.

I hadn't seen the President after the election. I was pretty well worn out, confronted with lawsuits resulting from articles appearing in our journal, which were all within the law, in our opinion, and we had many other miseries to suffer even after the filthy campaign was over. Because I was tired and weary and worn out, I decided to take a vacation, so I was not present at the inauguration, although having a special invitation to a luncheon and to the other festivities that accompanied the inauguration, and many invitations from personal leaders in the campaign and from outstanding men in the nation's capital.

A few days after the election I received a letter signed by the President, which appears on the following page.

You will notice the compliment he paid to the Teamsters' International Union. You will notice that he didn't hesitate to say that

victory began to happen at the Teamsters' banquet in the Statler Hotel in Washington on September 23. Whatever we did, we were repaid by the gratefulness of a great man.

But above and beyond all, the members of our union put forth their efforts, their time and their energies, and demonstrated their aggressiveness and fearlessness because they believed in the cause and in the principles for which that great man was standing.

To us—the union Teamsters and their friends—his passing is a personal loss. To the nation and to the world it is a loss that cannot be fully realized at this time. He has been laid to rest. We shall always remember him and we rejoice that God has given us an opportunity to live in an age when such a man was given to the world to lead the world to safety, because the struggle of war is almost ended and the establishment of a righteous peace which will prevent future wars, must prevail.

The foundation of that peace has been laid by the declarations and expressions and demands throughout the world of the late Franklin D. Roosevelt, and any man, or set of men, who will deviate from the principles enunciated by this leader will be destroyed by the people and considered as traitors to the cause of righteousness, because by such acts they will betray the civilization of the world and the generations of the yet unborn, for which civilization Franklin D. Roosevelt lived and died.

"Oh, breathe not his name,
Let it sleep in the shade
Where cold but yet honored
His relics are laid.

Like the night dew that falls
On the grass o'er his head,
Freshens with verdure
The grave where he's laid.

And the tear that is shed,
Though in secret it rolls,
Shall still keep his memory
Green in our souls."

—Moore.

Where Victory Began!

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

November 25, 1944

Dear Dan:

As usual, you did a grand job.
This is just a note to send my personal
gratitude to an old, tried friend and a veteran in
the service of democracy. Will you please say to
your fellows and my friends, the Teamsters, that I
had a fine time at their party. I think victory
began to happen right there.

Very sincerely yours,

Franklin D. Roosevelt

Honorable Daniel J. Tobin,
222 E. Michigan Street,
Indianapolis, Indiana.

Miners Reach Wage Agreement

Increases Exceed Little Steel Formula

WE ARE GLAD to read in the newspapers that an agreement has been reached between the United Mine Workers' Union and the soft coal operators.

We notice that the general increase for labor is about \$1.30 a day for a five-day week of seven hours per day, with other concessions, including more pay time after the miner enters the mouth of the mine.

This last concession means a great deal to the miner because in many instances it takes him three-quarters of an hour after he enters the mine shaft to reach the face of the mine. That would mean additional pay each day.

This increase seems like big money, but it is not too much for the hazards and the risks of the miner. It must also be borne in mind that when conditions get back to normal the miner will not work full time. After the last war ended, when industry was somewhat disorganized, in many instances the miners did not work half time.

The request for a royalty of ten cents a ton was withdrawn by the Miners' officials. But the request will be renewed in future wage discussions. The request is not dead by any means.

Now we are wondering if Mr. Vinson will approve this agreement. We hope and trust that in his wisdom he will do so, because otherwise we may have another strike on our hands. If he does do so—which he should—there is no way in which he can convince the men of labor that it isn't a concession above the 15 per cent Little Steel Formula, because the concession of portal-to-portal pay, the concession of added money for vacations, amounting to \$75 per year, and the concession of increased wages, are all substantial advances, and, as stated above, the way we figure it out is an advancement far above the Little Steel Formula.

A mistake was made, in our opinion, in not signing the usual two-year contract instead of one year.

That leads up to this question: The Miners withdrew their no-strike pledge and disowned the War Labor Board. We will not go into their reasons, but we cannot help asking this question:

Are the organizations that have remained loyal to government requests, who carried out their no-strike pledge, and observed all the rules of the game as laid down by the War Labor Board—are they to receive less than the Miners in figuring out their requests for increases in wages beyond the Little Steel schedule in order to meet the substantial increase in the cost of living within the last two years?

The Steel Workers, for instance, a CIO organization headed by Phil Murray, have received much less than the Miners, as we figure this thing out.

However, we are pleased and happy that the Mine Workers in most instances remained at work and entered into an agreement with the operators. Next comes the request of the operators for an increase in the price of coal to meet the increases granted the miners, in order to continue the operation of the mines.

We feel that the mine operators must have some assurance that they will be reimbursed for the increased expenditures as embodied in the settlement.

And then they will bring on a multitude of statisticians, who will eventually be able to convince the government that they are entitled to charge the consuming public so much more per ton; and if the inside story were really known, the mine operators will make a substantial profit over and above the increased cost obtaining as a result of

the concessions and increases granted to the Mine Workers.

It was regrettable indeed to notice that there were many places in which the members of the United Mine Workers ceased work and the government had to take over those mines. This was done in spite of the appeals of their general president, John L. Lewis, who, from the information we have at hand, did everything in his power to keep the miners at work.

This small percentage of the membership who defied the request of their International officials when they were requested to remain at work pending negotiations, will suffer

eventually as time rolls on, because when the history of this war is written no historian can avoid or evade referring to labor, its great accomplishments in the winning of the war, etc., and undoubtedly that writer or historian will emphasize the few small mistakes made by some of the members of organized labor which were not sanctioned or approved by the officials of labor unions.

Reversing an old saying, "The virtues and accomplishments of our brothers we write upon the sand; their faults on tablets of memory, on the pages of history, to be misunderstood and misinterpreted by future generations."

Massachusetts Teamster Wins Deadly Game of Catch

How a Massachusetts Teamster and a group of German soldiers played catch with a hand grenade is related in a letter from Secretary B. E. Naylor of Local No. 404, Springfield, Mass.

The Massachusetts Teamster was Staff Sergeant Charles J. Ragno of Company G, 9th U. S. Infantry and a member of Local No. 404.

Here's what happened, according to Secretary Naylor:

Ragno was advancing toward a German position with two grenades in his hands. He had pulled the pin on one and heaved it at the Germans when a German grenade came hurtling at him.

In his haste to duck the German grenade, Ragno threw his second grenade without pulling the pin. Unless the pin is pulled, it won't explode.

Presently Ragno's grenade came sailing back at him. The Germans had picked it up and hurled it back. Thinking the grenade was about to explode, Ragno seized it again and hurled it at the Germans. Again they threw it back.

By that time Ragno knew something was

wrong. The grenade should have exploded several seconds previously. On examination he found he had not pulled the pin.

Ragno then rectified his error and for a third time the grenade went sailing into the German position. This time it didn't come back. Ragno heard the explosion and a yell of pain.

On another occasion Ragno won the Bronze Star for grabbing a machine gun from the hands of a German and killing him with it. He then forced a number of other Germans to surrender.

Ragno has been wounded three times and wears the Silver Star, the Expert Infantryman's badge, the good conduct ribbon and the Purple Heart.

Ragno left a wife and small son in Springfield when he entered the service.

He recently wrote a letter to Naylor saying there were quite a few AFL members in his outfit and that they had all learned what unity means. They also appreciate the supplies and weapons turned out by their brother union men at home.

"Give my regards to all our members. I'm proud to be one of you," Ragno wrote.

The war is not won. It will be half-won only when the last German and the last Japanese has yielded unconditionally to the Allies. The other half of the job will be to win the peace.—*St. Louis Labor Tribune.*

Highways of South Are Hazardous

No Traffic Law Enforcement in Ten States

WHOLESALE violations of traffic laws make southern highways hazardous for night driving, according to charges made by the Southern Conference of Teamsters.

The Southern Conference charged that 60 per cent of the vehicles on the highways of southern states at night (except those of common carriers) have defective headlights or tail lights.

An amazing number of vehicles drive with no lights at all, according to Teamsters who spend most of their time on the highways of the South.

Many of these lightless vehicles drive on the wrong side of the road. Others park on the highway. The result is that driving is becoming an extra hazardous occupation due to a complete lack of safety law enforcement by the southern states.

Aside from the danger to the lives of truck drivers and others using the highways, the unnecessarily high number of accidents on southern highways at night is damaging equipment essential to the war effort.

A resolution has been adopted by the Southern Conference calling on the law enforcement agencies of the ten southern states to enforce laws enacted for the safety of the driving public.

It reads, in part, as follows:

"WHEREAS, The International Brotherhood of Teamsters and its members are interested, to a great degree, in the general safety of the driving public on the highways of this nation, and

"WHEREAS, It has been determined by careful observation over a long period of time that there is considerable loss of life and a great waste of the vital and necessary automotive equipment and rubber in the ten southern states as a result of the failure of the proper agencies of government to enforce the laws as they relate to the requirements for lighting facilities, both head and tail, on vehicles using public highways, and

"WHEREAS, It has been observed that more than 60 per cent of the vehicles driving these highways at night (other than those of the common carriers of merchandise) fail to have proper tail lights and headlights, or both,

"NOW, THEREFORE. BE IT RESOLVED, That the fourth Southern Conference of Teamsters, assembled at Memphis, Tenn., call upon the proper agencies of government, who are charged with the enforcement of the laws relating to lights on motor vehicles to the end that the proper enforcement of these laws shall, insofar as possible, eliminate the hazard to life and limb of the general driving public, and also eliminate the unnecessary waste of the vital equipment that does result from any highway accident, and

"BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That one of the main goals of the Southern Conference of Teamsters for the coming year shall be to create a more safe condition on the highways of the South.

America's mining industry ought to do a little more investigating of the possibilities of supplying more coal to South America. Winter below the equator comes during our summer time. That ought to mean the need of lots of coal while miners in the States are idle. Perhaps some deal can be worked out to get more shipments to South America during our summer months to help the slack in employment during that period. It's something worth working on in a little more detail.—*The Progressive Miner.*

Army Compliments Truck Drivers

War Supply Film Available for Local Unions

How sturdy American trucks and heroic American truck drivers are winning the battle of supplies is depicted in a ten-minute film just released by the War Department.

"Rolling to the Rhine" is the title of the picture, which is being released first to Teamster locals and motor truck associations. After its premier to the men in the motor transportation industry, it will be released to movie theatres, according to Capt. Walter C. Smith of the War Department, who brought the film to Indianapolis for a preview by Teamster officials.

Local unions can obtain this picture for private showing to their membership through their nearest film distributor. They can obtain his name and address through the industrial services officer of their army service command, or by writing to:

Chief, Motion Picture Branch,
Industrial Services Division,
Bureau of Public Relations,
Pentagon, Washington 25, D. C.

If a union is planning a special meeting to see the film and wants a longer show, the distributor can supply additional army combat films to make a program of 30 minutes or longer.

On the opposite page two photographs show how the army is winning its battle of supplies in Europe and Asia, with trucks and truck drivers. The upper picture shows one of the new types of equipment carrying enormous amounts of ammunition.

The driver and helper are checking the tires, which is real work on this piece of equipment. There are 34 tires to check! This is one of the types of motor carrier that supplied the American armies as they plunged into Germany.

The Red Ball express, from the French ports to the battle fronts, kept millions of

tons of every type of supplies "rolling to the Rhine." The trucks ran steadily, night and day, at an average speed of 40 miles an hour, in all kinds of weather.

There was no excuse accepted for not maintaining this pace. It was army orders and it was maintained.

The Red Ball express is out of service now but similar express truck routes are serving all front line troops. The lower picture on the opposite page shows the first truck convoy moving over the newly reopened Lido-Burma Road. It is carrying supplies into China, where the Japanese war may have to be fought out to its final conclusion.

The convoys are being operated by the Transportation Corps of the army and Capt. Smith declared that a large percentage of the military "skimmers" are Teamsters.

"Rolling to the Rhine" is the first picture put out by the army which pays a proper tribute to the importance of trucks and truck drivers in modern combat.

The trucks rolled through in France when railroads were blasted and airplanes were grounded. There were many times when truck transportation was the only supply link between the advancing troops and their supply ships plunging across the English Channel.

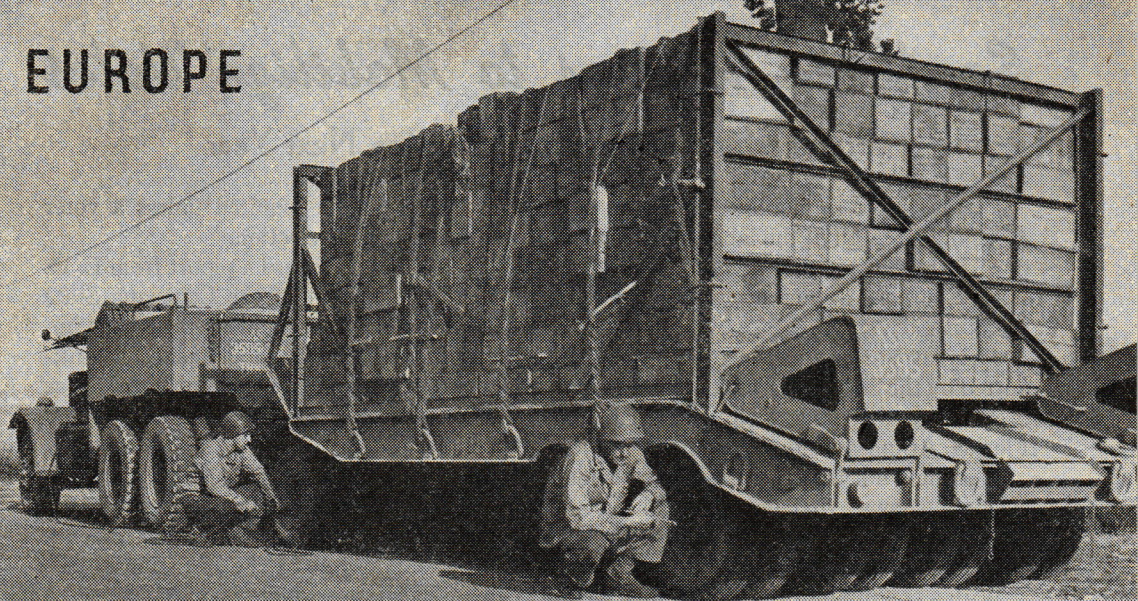
The trucks met the ships and sped right to the front with the ammunition, food, blood plasma and the thousand other items necessary to modern war.

Some of the motor equipment pictured in "Rolling to the Rhine" shows the rapid development being made by automotive engineers. The truck industry is being revolutionized just like many other industries.

It will come out of the war wearing service ribbons and wound stripes. It came through under fire when failure would have lost many battles and thousands of lives.

The Battle of Supply

EUROPE



ASIA



Southern Unions to Mobilize Votes

Prepare for Congressional Election Next Year

A MOVEMENT to mobilize the entire voting strength of the labor movement in the South was initiated at the last meeting of the Southern Conference of Teamsters in Memphis, Tenn.

The plan was outlined in a resolution submitted by the delegates from ten local unions in Tennessee, Georgia, Kentucky, Alabama, Florida, Arkansas and Oklahoma.

It pointed out that the results of previous elections showed that only a small part of the residents of the southern states had gone to the polls.

With a small minority of the public electing public officials, it has been comparatively easy for reactionary influences to obtain control of state legislatures and other public officials in the South.

The resolution passed by the Southern Conference instructed every Teamster local in the ten southern states to institute an educational program immediately to see that all its members are registered to vote and that they do vote in subsequent elections.

After registering their own members 100 per cent, the Teamster locals are instructed to carry on their registration campaigns through their local central bodies and state federations of labor to see that every member of organized labor south of the Mason-Dixon line is qualified to vote in the crucial congressional elections next year.

It is in these elections that reactionaries will attempt to gain unchallenged control of Congress so that they may dictate the policies of reconversion for the benefit of national monopolies and at the expense of organized labor.

The conference recommended the enactment of permanent registration laws by all southern legislatures so that a voter, once registered, would continue his registration as long as he voted regularly. New registra-

tion would not be required unless a voter skipped a general election.

The conference heard a report from E. H. Williams, president of the Louisiana State Federation of Labor, demonstrating the importance of voting by labor men. The anti-labor constitutional amendment in Arkansas was passed by a majority of only 10,000 votes, he said.

Williams campaigned against the amendment in Arkansas at the request of the American Federation of Labor. The amendment was sponsored by the Christian American Association, which is carrying on a nation-wide attack on labor.

Even though labor lost the election in Arkansas by a narrow margin, it won before the state legislature, according to Williams.

"In Arkansas it was necessary for the legislature to pass an enabling act before the Right to Work Amendment could be enforced," Williams told the Southern Conference. "We had the help of the governor and many members of the legislature and finally we were able to block the passage of the enabling act.

"We, therefore, have a Right to Work law but no enforcement machinery to put it into effect. We understand that this same outfit (the Christian American Association) is going back into Arkansas at the next session of the legislature for the purpose of enacting the laws to put this anti-labor amendment into effect.

"If they do, we will be there ready to fight them to a finish."

But the first fight will occur at the polls when the members of the legislature are elected. That's why the Southern Conference wants every union man in Arkansas qualified to vote against legislators controlled by the Christian American Association.

T. O. Denam, legislative representative of the Tennessee State Federation of Labor during the recent legislative session at Nashville, spoke to the Teamsters on the results of labor activities at that session.

The Christian American Association was active also in Tennessee but was thwarted, largely because of the efficiency of labor. Denam said that all groups of labor worked together on measures of general interest.

Denam warned against the millionaire amendment to the federal constitution which would limit income taxes to 25 per cent. It would reduce income taxes for the rich and increase them for the poor. If it passes the legislatures of 36 states, Congress will be forced to draft such an amendment.

Disguised as a simple "economy" measure, the amendment had been approved by many states before its real purpose was discovered. It is a product of Frank Gannett's "Constitutional Government" committee.

R. E. Wooddall, statistician for the Southern Conference of Teamsters in Atlanta, reported on the economic progress throughout the South.

He renewed his request for all unions in the ten southern states to send copies of all contracts and agreements to his office.

International Organizer Frank Prohl of Atlanta was re-elected president of the conference with F. L. Medlin of Local No. 327, Nashville, Tenn., as vice-president. Lee W.

Hammond of Local No. 450, Atlanta, was elected secretary. The elections for these three offices were unanimous.

Trustees elected were Charles M. Pendergast, chairman, Local No. 991, Mobile, Ala.; Sadie Lee White of Local No. 415, Denison, Tex., and Odell Smith of Local No. 878, Little Rock, Ark.

A policy committee for the conference, comprising one man from each of the ten states, was elected as follows:

G. C. Rickert, Local No. 940, Galveston, for Texas.

James E. Hamilton, Local No. 886, Oklahoma City, for Oklahoma.

Odell Smith, Local No. 878, Little Rock, for Arkansas.

M. W. Walkup, Local No. 568, Shreveport, for Louisiana.

L. M. Hoover, Local No. 891, Jackson, for Mississippi.

F. L. Medlin, Local No. 327, Nashville, for Tennessee.

Charles M. Pendergast, Local No. 991, Mobile, for Alabama.

Paul H. Hall, Local No. 728, Atlanta, for Georgia.

J. R. Braddock, Jr., Local No. 613, Jacksonville, for Florida.

Charles Mathews, Local No. 236, Paducah, for Kentucky.

Los Angeles Joint Council Official Dies

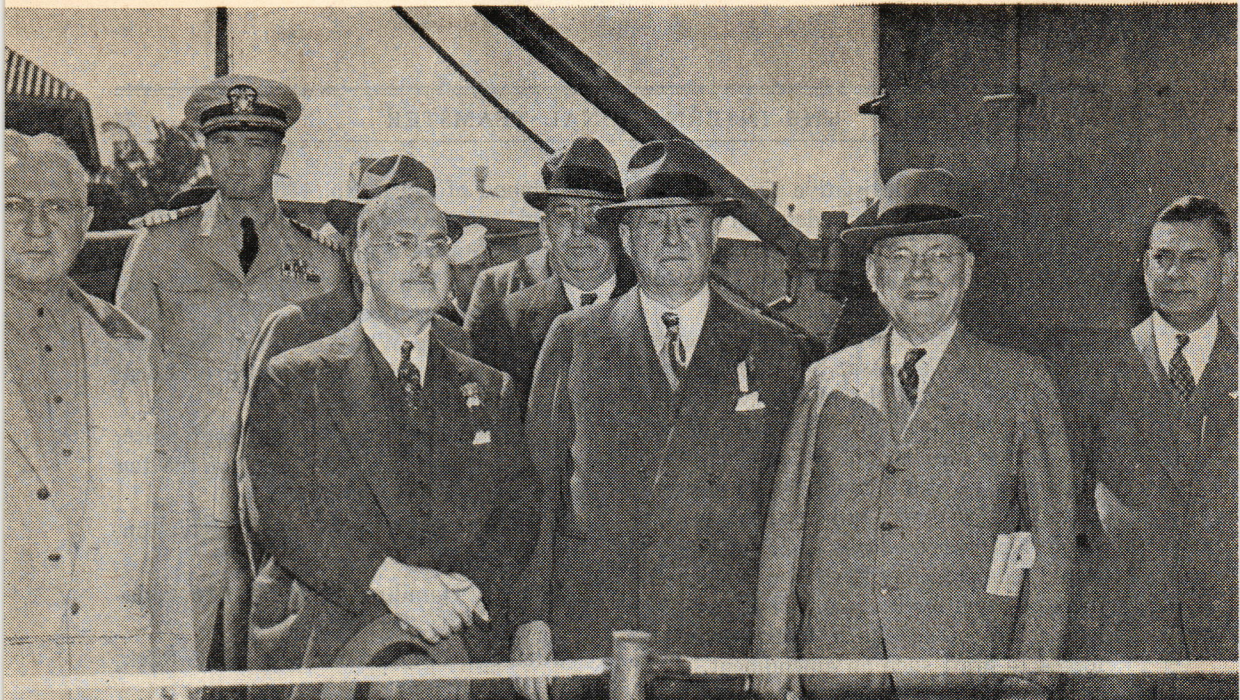
Burt B. Currigan, secretary of Joint Council No. 42 of Los Angeles, died suddenly on March 4 as he was being returned from Palm Springs, Calif., to Los Angeles for hospitalization, according to John E. Kennard, who succeeded Currigan as secretary-treasurer of Local No. 420.

Currigan had been suffering for several months from a malignant condition in his lung which finally affected his heart.

His death was not reported to International headquarters until the latter part of

the month, after the April issue of the magazine had gone to press.

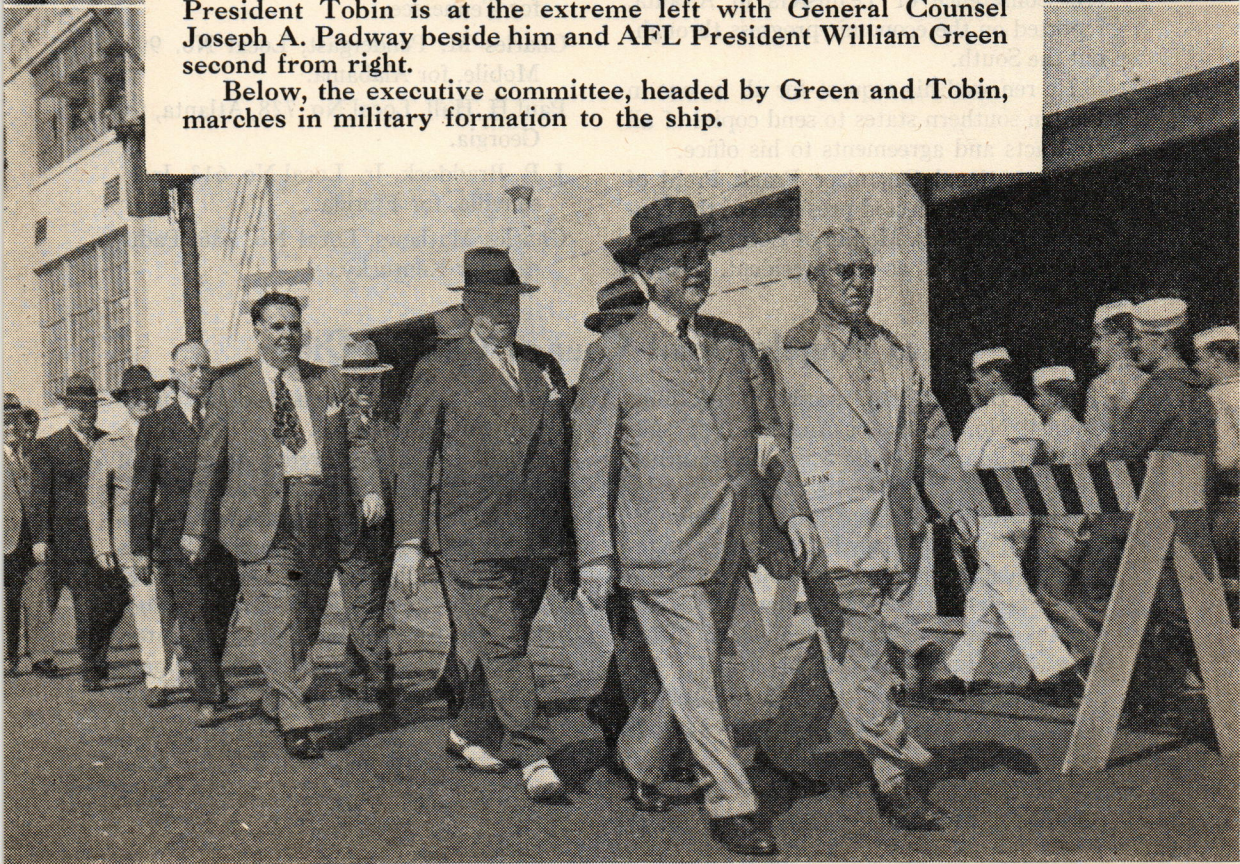
Currigan had been secretary-treasurer of Local No. 420 since its organization in 1933. He was also vice-president of the Los Angeles Building and Construction Trades Council and a member of the executive board of the Los Angeles Central Labor Council. He was active in all civic enterprises and left hundreds of friends in organized labor and in all walks of civic life in southern California.

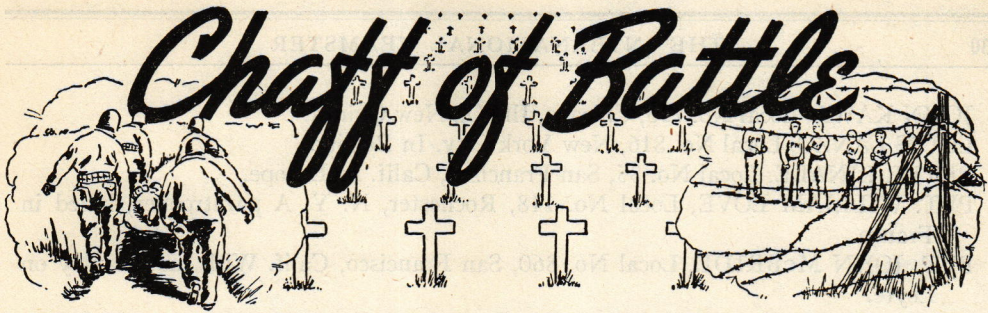


AFL Executive Committee Goes Aboard Warship

The upper picture shows members of the AFL executive committee aboard a war vessel during the recent meeting in Miami. The labor leaders were taken for a trip as guests of the navy. President Tobin is at the extreme left with General Counsel Joseph A. Padway beside him and AFL President William Green second from right.

Below, the executive committee, headed by Green and Tobin, marches in military formation to the ship.





HEAVIEST casualties reported this month come from three California locals, two in San Francisco and one in Hollywood. Local No. 85 of San Francisco reported the loss of seven members, five in action and two in line of duty. Local No. 860 of San Francisco reported five deaths, three in action and two, both airplane pilots, in patrol crashes.

Local No. 399 of Hollywood reported the loss of five members, four in action and one in an accident. Two deaths were reported by Local No. 70 of Oakland and one by Local No. 979 of Corona, bringing the total number of California deaths to 20, out of a total reported this month of 68.

Secretaries reporting deaths, wounds or other data are urged to include the military rank of the man wherever possible together with his first name and middle initial and such details as are available concerning his combat experience.

Killed in Action

PVT. TOGE C. ANDERSON, Local No. 346, Duluth, Minn. In France.

ALFRED APPLEGATE, Local No. 469, Trenton, N. J. In Africa.

VERLE W. ARNOLD, Local No. 527, Muskegon, Mich. Killed by the Germans in France. He was an infantryman in the 7th Army.

PVT. FRANK BISBANO, Local No. 118, Rochester, N. Y. Infantry, killed in France.

PFC. ALFRED BOETTCHER, Local No. 199, La Crosse, Wis. Previously wounded, Boettcher had returned to duty six days before he was killed in Luxemburg.

WILLIAM BRIGHTMAN, Local No. 64, Providence, R. I. In Belgium.

PVT. JOHN BURLINGTON, Local No. 399, Hollywood, Calif. In Iran.

ROBERT CARLSON, Local No. 469, Trenton, N. J. In France.

S/SGT. HYMIE B. COHEN, Local No. 346, Duluth, Minn. With the 32d Div. in the Pacific, Cohen was reported missing at Leyte. He is now found to have been killed by the Japs.

PVT. RAYMOND COOK, Local No. 506, Auburn, N. Y. A paratrooper, Cook was killed by the Germans in Holland.

JAMES E. CRONIN, JR., Local No. 64, Providence, R. I. In France.

PVT. LEO DIANETTI, Local No. 118, Rochester, N. Y. Infantry, in Belgium.

COLLINS ELKINS, Local No. 85, San Francisco, Calif. In Europe.

ROBERT FARRELL, Local No. 85, San Francisco, Calif. In naval action in the Mediterranean.

CLIFFORD FRANKE, Local No. 50, Belleville, Ill. No details.

ORVILLE FRANKS, Local No. 369, Muncie, Ind. On Leyte.

ELVIN GRUNDSTROM, Local No. 346, Duluth, Minn. In the Army Air Corps. Lost in Atlantic action.

DONALD A. HATCH, Local No. 110, Johnstown, Pa. In naval action.

PFC. VERLAN M. HORTON, Local No. 970, East St. Louis, Ill. In Germany.

- JOHN KAWA, Local No. 725, Chicago, Ill. On New Guinea.
- LOUIS LANZO, Local No. 816, New York City. In Belgium.
- PETER LINALE, Local No. 85, San Francisco, Calif. In Europe.
- PVT. WILLIAM LOVE, Local No. 118, Rochester, N. Y. A paratrooper, killed in France.
- PVT. JOHN McBRIDE, Local No. 860, San Francisco, Calif. With the infantry on Leyte.
- S/SGT. JOHN C. McELROY, Local No. 399, Hollywood, Calif. A tail gunner, McElroy was killed over Wilhelmshaven, Germany.
- JAMES McLOONE, Local No. 85, San Francisco, Calif. In Pacific naval action.
- ARTHUR MACALONEY, Local No. 170, Worcester, Mass. On Luzon.
- RICHARD MALCOLM, Local No. 64, Providence, R. I. In France.
- SGT. GEORGE MAROULIS, Local No. 822, Norfolk, Va. In the army air forces, Maroulis was killed in the Southwest Pacific.
- SGT. JOHN A. MARTIN, Local No. 174, Seattle, Wash. In the Philippines. He killed eight Japs before they killed him.
- SGT. JOHN MEDFORD, Local No. 174, Seattle, Wash. With the infantry in Germany.
- WALFRED MOBERG, Local No. 346, Duluth, Minn. On Guadalcanal.
- PVT. ROBERT W. NELSON, Local No. 860, San Francisco, Calif. Killed by Germans in hand-to-hand combat on first day of push into Germany. Awarded the Bronze Star for heroic achievement. As lead scout for an attacking platoon of the 30th Div., Nelson risked his life to warn his comrades of an ambush.
- SGT. ROBERT W. OLESON, Local No. 666, Helena, Mont. A nose gunner on a B-24 bomber, Oleson was killed by enemy fire over Hersfeld, Germany.
- RUDOLPH OLSON, Local No. 123, Bismarck, N. D. In Germany.
- WALTER PARKER, Local No. 592, Richmond, Va. In Asiatic theatre.
- WILLIAM J. PARKER, Local No. 399, Hollywood, Calif. One of the crew of the submarine *Argonaut*, sunk by the enemy.
- EDWARD PATTON, Local No. 85, San Francisco, Calif. In European theatre.
- DALE A. PEARO, Local No. 527, Muskegon, Mich. A paratrooper attached to the 553d Field Artillery. Killed in France.
- PFC. EINAR T. PETTERSEN, Local No. 43, Racine, Wis. Reported missing in action Christmas Day, Pettersen is now found to have been killed.
- ROBERT PRICE, Local No. 469, Trenton, N. J. No details.
- ANDY POWERS, Local No. 816, New York City. In Germany.
- RAYMOND R. RAIDER, Local No. 70, Oakland, Calif. No details.
- STANLEY RUSSO, Local No. 70, Oakland, Calif. No details.
- SGT. WILLIAM T. SAUNDERS, Local No. 860, San Francisco, Calif. A member of a bombardment squadron, Saunders was killed over Germany.
- HOWARD SCHOENLEBEN, Local No. 179, Joliet, Ill. In naval action in the South Pacific.
- ENS. LAWRENCE C. SESSOMS, Local No. 399, Hollywood, Calif. Commander of a PT boat, Sessoms was killed in the invasion of France.
- PVT. LE ROY STAHL, Local No. 118, Rochester, N. Y. Artillery, in Italy.
- LIEUT. TRUMAN E. STEVENS, Local No. 956, Kansas City, Mo. A pilot, Stevens was killed when his plane crashed on Guadalcanal. His father, Edward, is a member of Local No. 956, as is his brother, Edward, Jr., cited for bravery in France.
- ANDREW TUYGA, Local No. 469, Trenton, N. J. No details.

J. C. WALSTON, Local No. 822, Norfolk, Va. No details.
WALLACE WHEELER, Local No. 170, Worcester, Mass. In Germany.
CPL. W. J. WILLS, Local No. 822, Norfolk, Va. In France with the infantry.
FRANK WRIGHT, Local No. 50, Belleville, Ill. No details.

Died in Service

L. M. BATES, Local No. 399, Hollywood, Calif. In U. S. accident.
MM1C SEWALL CARTER, Local No. 979, Corona, Calif. Killed in explosion aboard ship.
WILLIAM COOK, Local No. 783, Louisville, Ky. At a local army camp.
IRA GRAVES, Local No. 85, San Francisco, Calif. Killed in army training accident in this country.
LIEUT. ALBERT J. HOGAN, Local No. 860, San Francisco, Calif. Crashed in P-38 over Ephrata, Wash., on routine patrol.
CHARLES M. HOLMAN, Local No. 777, Chicago, Ill. Killed in line of duty while serving with anti-aircraft in England.
LIEUT. ALDO J. PIERI, Local No. 860, San Francisco, Calif. Crashed his plane in a routine flight over San Bernardino mountains.
RAY RICHARDSON, Local No. 85, San Francisco, Calif. Killed in naval training accident in United States.
PVT. GENE SCHAR, Local 346, Duluth, Minn. Died in army hospital at Fort Snelling, Minn.
WILLIAM SCHULTZ, Local No. 463, Philadelphia, Pa. In the Pacific of a tropical disease contracted in line of duty.
NICK SEDAR, Local No. 571, Elyria, O. No details.
GUNNER'S MATE GEORGE O. SIMS, Local No. 968, Houston, Tex. Died in marine hospital at Savannah, Ga., of injuries sustained in auto accident.
CHARLES TORRENCE, Local No. 804, New York City. Killed in U. S. accident.
CPL. JOHN E. WIDZ, Local No. 205, Pittsburgh, Pa. Holder of the Silver Star and Combat Infantry badge, Widz died suddenly of a heart attack in an army hospital.

Prisoners of War

CPL. JOSEPH DeLEARY, Local No. 179, Joliet, Ill. Reported missing in December, DeLeary is found to be in German hands.
ALBERT GINN, Local No. 463, Philadelphia, Pa. Held by Germans.
PVT. MIKE HEINAN, Local No. 726, Chicago, Ill. Heinan was wounded and captured by the Germans. At last reports, he was still a prisoner of war.
CLIFF JUVE, Local No. 276, Los Angeles, Calif. In Germany.
PFC. EMOR C. PRETTY, Local No. 676, Camden, N. J. Reported missing in action since December 21, Pretty is now reported a prisoner in Germany. He was with the 106th Div. which bore the brunt of the big German attack.
PVT. EDWARD F. QUINN, Local No. 804, New York City. Held by the Germans.

Wounded in Action

PVT. HARVEY BARTSCH, Local No. 247, Detroit, Mich. Sustained serious neck and shoulder wounds in Italy. Now at Wakeman General Hospital, Indiana. His father, Hugo, is also a member of Local No. 247.

- PFC. COSMOS CACECI, Local No. 118, Rochester, N. Y. Infantry. In France.
- PFC. C. F. CAFARO, Local No. 550, New York City. Wounded while fighting with the 119th Infantry in Germany.
- S/SGT. RICHARD P. GRAY, Local No. 759, Kokomo, Ind. With the 1st Army, Gray has sustained his second wound in action. He was struck in the face by shrapnel.
- PVT. HENRY GROLSTEIN, Local No. 753, Chicago, Ill. In Italy.
- CPL. JOHN HARTMAN, Local No. 118, Rochester, N. Y. In France.
- PVT. JOHN P. HRENKO, Local No. 445, Yonkers, N. Y. Infantry, in France.
- PVT. GLEN G. HUDSON, Local No. 527, Muskegon, Mich. Infantry, in France.
- ARTHUR H. JAMES, JR., Local No. 110, Johnstown, Pa. Holder of the Silver Star for gallantry in action. Wounded in France.
- CPL. JAMES KANE, Local No. 229, Scranton, Pa. Wounded in France with the 317th Infantry.
- LIEUT. WILLIAM KLETT, Local No. 179, Joliet, Ill. Infantry. In Germany.
- PVT. THEODORE KOLMAR, Local No. 229, Scranton, Pa. Wounded in the Pacific with the engineers.
- SEAMAN/2C CHESTER KOPCYNski, Local No. 118, Rochester, N. Y. In the Pacific.
- PVT. JOSEPH LISHEFSKI, Local No. 118, Rochester, N. Y. Lost a leg when wounded by a German land mine in France.
- PVT. DONALD MAHONEY, Local No. 179, Joliet, Ill. In Germany.
- LIEUT. RAYMOND H. MATHISEN, Local No. 179, Joliet, Ill. In the 9th Armored Div., Mathisen was wounded in Germany. His two brothers in service and his father are all members of Local No. 179.
- PVT. ROBERT MYERS, Local No. 179, Joliet, Ill. In France.
- SEAMAN 1C RUSSELL NEHLS, Local No. 179, Joliet, Ill. In naval action.
- CPL. STEPHEN M. NIZDROPA, Local No. 807, New York City. In Africa.
- CHARLES O'CONNOR, Local No. 929, Philadelphia, Pa. In Germany.
- PVT. ROBERT O'DONNELL, Local No. 229, Scranton, Pa. With an armored division in Germany.
- PVT. EDWARD ONEFREY, Local No. 179, Joliet, Ill. In Germany.
- S/SGT. WILLIAM PRICE, Local No. 229, Scranton, Pa. Wounded for the second time in Italy. He was previously wounded in Sicily. He is in the tank corps.
- MIKE SANDUSKEY, Local No. 310, Tucson, Ariz. No details.
- PVT. JOHN SCHMIDT, Local No. 229, Scranton, Pa. Infantry, in France.
- GEORGE SHANDROW, JR., Local No. 313, Tacoma, Wash. In France. His father is also a member of Local No. 313.
- PVT. FRED SHANER, Local No. 527, Muskegon, Mich. Infantry, in France.
- S/SGT. GEORGE SHEROW, Local No. 445, Yonkers, N. Y. Wounded in France with the 26th Div. under Gen. Patton.
- LESTER SLAUGHTER, Local No. 592, Richmond, Va. No details.
- PVT. JAMES SZOKOL, Local No. 229, Scranton, Pa. With the 12th Infantry in Germany.
- PFC. FRANCIS R. TAYLOR, Local No. 49, Lowell, Mass. In France.
- PVT. HOWARD VAUGH, Local No. 527, Muskegon, Mich. In Europe.
- SGT. GLEN P. WISE, Local No. 179, Joliet, Ill. Wounded at Anzio, Wise is now on duty in this country.

This Is No Time to Relax

THE Seventh War Loan Drive is now in progress. We must support it. This is no time to relax. It is a time to put everything we have into the final blows to knock out Germany and Japan.

The death of President Roosevelt makes it still more imperative that the Seventh War Loan be heavily over-subscribed. The Japs and Germans hope that the death of the commander-in-chief has weakened our will to fight.

They are looking for any sign of encouragement. If the Seventh War Loan falls behind, they will think we can't take it. Then they will fight still harder in the hope of obtaining a negotiated peace.

There must be no negotiated peace. There must be no slackening of our war effort in any way until we have let sunlight into the hearts of the last German and Jap soldier.

Then we can wipe our bayonets and relax for a moment before we undertake the equally imperative task of writing a peace and then enforcing it.

The response of Teamsters generally to the previous war loan drives has been splendid. Most of our members are buying bonds, many through regular payroll deductions.

This regular purchase of bonds should be continued and if possible increased. No bonds already purchased should be cashed in. If you are not going to hold your bonds until maturity, it is better not to buy any. The International Union will purchase its share as it has done in each issue.

You don't help the war when you buy a bond and then cash it in. In fact, you are slowing it down by making more bookkeeping work for the government.

You may need those bonds in the period of reconversion after the war.

But the big point is, the government needs your money. It needs your money so that it can preserve the kind of a government you want. That kind of a government is worth everything you possess.

It was worth the life our greatest President laid down for it. The least we can do to match his sacrifice is to give him the victory he so brilliantly planned, and the kind of a peace that will make the next generation of Americans free from the fear of another world war.

Those things are cheap at any price.

Thousands of Teamsters overseas have been buying them with blood.

You are lucky when all you are asked for is your money .

WEAR THE EMBLEM OF OUR ORGANIZATION

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SHOWN REPRESENT

Button, Watch Fob and Cuff Buttons

SOLD BY THE GENERAL OFFICE



The prices are as follows:

Gold Plated Buttons (Sterling Silver)	\$.50 apiece
14-K Solid Gold Buttons	2.50 apiece
Cuff Buttons	1.00 a pair
Watch Charms	2.00 apiece

All Members should have a copy of the International Constitution and Laws. . . . Copies, 5 cents each

Order through your Local



All orders should be sent through the Secretary of the Local Union to

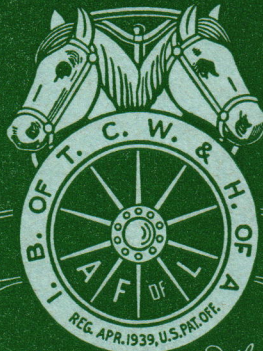
JOHN M. GILLESPIE, Secretary

222 EAST MICHIGAN STREET

INDIANAPOLIS 4, INDIANA

UNION SERVICE

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AND HELPERS
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John M. Gillespie, Gen'l Sec'y-Treasurer

THIS IS THE PROPERTY OF THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS, CHAUFFEURS, WAREHOUSEMEN AND HELPERS OF AMERICA

This is the standard union service sign officially approved for all branches of the Teamsters' Union. Order them from the general secretary-treasurer. The signs are of metal, 7 by 11 inches in size. They cost 25 cents each.